

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1862.

Hydropathy and Dietetics.

In chronic complaints especially, dietetic indulgence is slow suicide. Every year hundreds and thousands of highly respectable people kill themselves with their knives and forks. Hydropathy sees the evil of complicated food, and regulates its diet tables with studious simplicity. White and brown bread, plain or toasted, fresh butter, and lightly-boiled eggs, constitute the water-patient's breakfast. At some establishments he is allowed to take off the edge of his appetite with oatmeal porridge. His thirst he quenches with water, milk, cocoa, or black tea. At dinner he may cut and come again at beef, mutton, fowl, and vegetables, preceded occasionally by white fish, and followed invariably by plain puddings and stewed fruit. Bread and the necessary condiments are allowed in moderation; and water is, of course, the only beverage. And let not the gourmand sneer at such simple fare. He will be forced to come to it himself some day. And the time will also come when he has got to the water gruel stage, that he will vainly wish his broken down digestive apparatus could manage even the plain dinner I have described. Whatever is placed before the water patient is pure and good,—which cannot often be said of the made-up dishes and loaded wines of the purple and apoplectic *bon vivant*. The pure, clear, and sparkling liquid that gushes from the Ikley hills is not less exhilarating, and is much more wholesome, than manufactured champagne. And of such water may be said with truth, that is falsely said of such wine, that there "is not a headache in a hoghead of it." The bread, too, which is placed on the hydropathic table, is made of genuine wheat flour, and owes nothing to potatoes, alum, or bone dust. The milk is innocent of chalk, and under no obligation to the pump. The cocoa is made from nibs, and is not thick and slab with flour, like the compound called "Homoeopathic," from the infinitesimal quantity of real cocoa it contains. Everything, in fact, is of pure and good quality, and requires only healthy digestion to convert it into healthy blood. And I maintain that, with the materials I have named, may be obtained sufficient of that variety which is not only charming but wholesome. Beef may be roasted in ribs and sirloins, boiled in rounds, and broiled in steaks. Mutton may appear brown in haunches and saddles, and white in legs and necks; or it may be subdivided into simple chops, or reappear under the more elaborate disguise of the becrumbed cutlet. And are there not Irish stews and other delectable compounds, which, if properly made, without much pepper and with very little fat, are as wholesome as they are good? Fowls, too, may be boiled and roasted, and grilled. Vegetables, if well cooked, may be eaten in endless variety, limited only by the capabilities of the kitchen garden. And as for puddings, what endless changes an ingenious artist may ring upon plain puddings. It is a mistake to suppose that plain pudding cannot be made nice. People's ideas on the subject are generally formed from the remembrance of those sloppy amalgamations of rice and milk that formed the bane of their youthful days, in nursery and schoolroom. I discovered my mistake during a long illness at a friend's house. What rare and delicately-flavored combinations of tapioca, macaroni, vermicelli, semolina, Oswego flour, and a dozen other harmless elements, used to be tossed up by cunning hands to coax my coy and fastidious palate! I declare a well-made plain pudding is as great a triumph of culinary art as a well-boiled potato or well-made melted butter; and when married to stewed fruit,—a union encouraged by hydropathy on sound physiological principles,—is as pleasant a mess to "top up" with as trifle or tipsy cake.—*The Common Sense of the Water Cure.*

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL.—The *Western News* states that during the past week the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall made up the financial accounts previous to the Prince of Wales taking personal possession, and that the revenue derived from the duchy amounts to about £500,000. The *News* adds: "It would be mere servile adulation to say that the inhabitants of this district look upon this sum with satisfaction. To his lawful revenues the Duke is gladly welcome. But the feeling which prevails throughout the west is, that those who have acted in his Royal Highness' name have not been content to demand and receive the various payments which were rightly due, but have constantly sought to obtain more than was due, have worried the landowners of Devonshire and Cornwall with repeated and vexatious claims on property over which the Duke had not the smallest right. The whole in fluence and resources of a wealthy institution have been arrayed against the contracted means of private persons; and in many cases riches have been surrendered by the latter because they knew it was hopeless to contend against officials whose interests were advanced by litigation, and who had the power of going to law without any fear of incurring the defendants' costs in case of non-suit. This policy has been very disastrous. Works of industry have been stopped by it. Mines and other undertakings have been compelled to suspend operations after (rarely before) a large expenditure had been made, and a large number of workmen thrown out of employ, because the duchy officials have laid claim to pieces of land perhaps not worth £50, and have refused all offers of compromise."

DR. VOGEL.—Information has just reached Malta from the coast of Barbary which gives some faint reason to hope that Dr. Vogel, the African traveller, who had been given up as lost is still alive, though a captive of the Sultan of Wadia. Lieutenant Von Beurnman, of the Prussian artillery, who went in search of the traveler's papers, arrived at Muirack on the 20th of June, and was to leave for Wadia on the 22nd. Since that period the rumors which have reached Bengazii regarding him have been such as to lead to the fear that he was plundered on the road, if not murdered. The Prince of Prussia, while at Valletta, evinced a lively interest in the fate of these travellers, and an earnest desire to obtain every information respecting them.

Jeffrey and Cockburn.

Jeffrey was extremely well informed, able, ingenious, versatile, copious, and brilliant. He expressed himself on the commonest topics in the best and most approved terms. Conversation, indeed, was his forte; and in it he was superior to Macaulay, who was too much given to soliloquy, and even to Mackintosh. He had a bad and apparently affected manner; but in reality no one could be more sincere and less affected. He was open-handed, his word was sacred, and he was hospitable in the extreme. The dinners at Craigbrook, his villa near Edinburgh, were frequent, and all but perfect. They were, at all events, the best that I have seen. Jeffrey's career in the House of Commons disappointed the expectations of some of his friends, but without just cause. He was too old when he entered the House to be able readily to accommodate himself to its usages; his voice was too weak to be properly heard; his pronunciation could not be said to be either English or Scotch; and he was apt to over-refine. And yet despite these defects, he made some excellent appearances. His speech on Reform was one of the best that was delivered on that momentous question. Had Jeffrey entered Parliament some twenty years earlier, there can be little doubt that he would have been one of its most distinguished members. He was a first-rate judge, upright, pains-taking, sagacious, and anxious to despatch the case before him. Such is the instability of literary fame, that Jeffrey's reviews, which were extremely popular when they appeared, are already all but totally neglected. This, no doubt, is the result of various causes. The position of the books which he criticised has been finally determined; and his other reviews were mostly on topics which, however interesting at the time, have ceased to be of much or any consequence. Hence his articles have now little or nothing save their intrinsic merits to recommend them. And, though they abound in every variety of beautiful illustration, the style wants condensation and strength; as the articles often embody large extracts, they frequently run out to too great lengths. These defects which were not much observed in single reviews, became far too conspicuous after the novelty and interest attaching to their subjects had passed away, and they had been collected into volumes. And yet they contain much admirable criticism; and had they been judiciously shortened, and lengthened of long extracts from books in everybody's hands, they would most probably have continued to enjoy a fair share of their original popularity. Cockburn was closely connected with the leaders of the Tory party, which engrossed all political power in Scotland when he came to the bar, and for long after. And he might, had he adhered to it, have speedily attained to the highest honors of his profession. But these advantages could not seduce him from what he believed to be the path of honor and duty. He early became a convert to Liberal principles, and these he continued to support, unflinching of the sacrifice they imposed on him, through good and evil report, with unflinching constancy and singular ability. It was, however, in his private capacity that Cockburn was most esteemed. He was a warm friend and a delightful companion—unassuming, intelligent, and playful. And yet, with all these excellencies, he was a good deal of a riddle. His love of fun, and apparent indifference to the majority of the cases in which he happened to be engaged as counsel, and to pecuniary matters, was no doubt much more affected than real. Still, however, there can be little question that it had some considerable foundation in fact; and, being generally taken for granted, the chances are, had he not been advanced to the bench, that, despite his extraordinary talent, it would have seriously injured his practice.—*A Catalogue of Books, &c., by J. R. Macculloch.*

CINNAMON GARDENS OF CEYLON.—The cinnamon gardens of Ceylon have long been celebrated for their beauty. They lie scattered over the face of the country at intervals, and sometimes extend over several thousands of acres. They appear like masses of laurel, or rather plants having leaves shaped like the laurel, with stems about the thickness of hazel. Occasionally a plant may be seen which, having been allowed to grow for seed, has attained a height of forty or even fifty feet, from the summit of which a view may be obtained of the whole surface of the cinnamon gardens, which contrast brightly with the flame-colored extremities of the upper and dark green of the inferior foliage. A good anecdote is told by Mr. Pridham, in refutation of the idea which seems to have long existed among the vulgar errors of this country: "Strangers cruising along the western coasts of Ceylon have conjured up the notion of cinnamon breezes, which they have professed to inhale many leagues at sea. This is a mere fancy, for if all the cinnamon trees in the island were barked simultaneously, the odour would not be perceived a mile from the shore, being far from diffusive; whereas, that operation now takes place in particular spots, as the cinnamon becomes fit for the purpose, over an extensive surface, at uncertain periods and in small quantities. The fragrance in question, unless altogether ideal, must therefore arise from the immense variety of odoriferous blossoms and flowers of the white orange, lime, shaddock, white and yellow jasmine, and not least, *Pandanus odoratissimus*."—*London and China Telegraph.*

The Greeks in London held a meeting lately. They have sent a letter of congratulation to the Provisional Government at Athens. They have appointed a committee of twelve to correspond with, and to invite the co-operation of all friends of Greek freedom in England, and generally to act in sympathy with their countrymen at home.

Her Majesty's government has under its consideration the question recently raised respecting the destruction of the British property which formed part of the cargoes of two of the American vessels destroyed by the Confederate steamer Alabama.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—At a meeting in Edinburgh, on the 10th Nov., Dr. Schmitz, of the High School, said: "As I have had opportunities of observing the character and disposition of the Prince of Wales, you may not be unwilling to listen to me for a few moments; and it affords me the greatest pleasure and satisfaction to have this opportunity of stating in public that the British nation has every reason to hope that his career will take its form and shape from the noble example set him by his illustrious parents. During the two months when I had the honor and privilege of daily intercourse with him, I always found him more than ordinarily kind-hearted and affectionate, and animated by the keenest sense of justice. I have seen him in peculiar circumstances act with a moral dignity that would have done honor to a man twice his age. His intellectual powers—I say this emphatically and with the fullest conviction—were above the average of those of other young men of his age. His judgment in historical matters, and his quick perception of what is right and wrong, often surprised and astonished me. [Cheers.] In regard to the fine arts, and in all matters of taste, I have never had the good fortune of falling in with a young man of his age with whom I could even compare him."

A STRANGE BET.—A great deal of excitement has arisen in sporting circles in England out of a bet made between Mr. Ten Broeck, the celebrated American Turfite, and Capt. Stewart, brother of Lord Garlies. The dispute arose about the spelling of the word *reindeer*, the former insisting that it was spelled with an "e," and the latter asserting it was spelled with an "a." Mr. Broeck laid £100 to £1 that he was right. The reference was to be Johnson's Dictionary, which spelled it with an "a." The decision was, therefore, in Capt. Stewart's favor. It subsequently transpired, however, that Capt. Stewart and a Colonel Burnaby had discussed the spelling of the word previous to the transaction with Mr. Broeck, and made a bet upon it, and that by this means Capt. Stewart took advantage of the smart American, from having a previous knowledge of the spelling of the word, derived by a reference to the same authority upon which he afterwards relied to decide the bet with Mr. Broeck. A great scandal in connection with the matter was occasioned from the rank of the parties concerned, and the London daily papers have had their attention absorbed by the discussion of the subject.

EXPLORATION OF THE NORTHERN ROUTES.—St. Paul, Minnesota, which will be one of the termini of the Pacific Railroad, is situated at about 45° north latitude, and 93° west longitude from Greenwich. Fort Thompson, on Fraser river, is situated at about 51° north and 122° west. Between these points is an immense and not very well known region, comprising the valleys of the Minnesota, the Red River of the North, Assiniboine, the Lake Winnipeg region, and the valleys of the north and south forks of the Saskatchewan. Beyond this latter are the Rocky Mountains, and on the west of the mountains is Fraser River, (the seat of the new gold mines), which flows into the Gulf of Georgia opposite Vancouver Island, and within a few miles of the boundary of Washington Territory. South of this some three degrees is the mouth of the Columbia River. A few years ago this entire region—this great Northwest—was beyond the *ultima thule* of Fort Snelling—an immense unexplored country, occupied by Indians, trappers, and fur-bearing animals, and dotted by the "houses" of the Hudson's Bay Fur Company, which exercised control over it. The region was surveyed by Messrs. W. H. Nobles, of St. Paul, and V. M. Olmstead, of Fort Ripley, in 1857-8, and afterwards by a special commission in the service of the United States.

ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.—A good deal of gossip and some consternation prevails in fashionable circles of the metropolis, in consequence of the discovery of an elopement, which took place recently. On inquiry, the following facts were ascertained: "It appears that the young lady is daughter of a gentleman of aristocratic position, and resided at the house of her father, in the vicinity of Eaton square. She had a young man named M— attending her as music and singing-master. It is stated that an attachment was mutually formed, and on Saturday evening the parties met by appointment at the Victoria station, proceeded to Dover, and embarked for the continent. The lady, it is said, possesses a fortune of £5,000 in her own right. She is 20 years of age and very handsome. The young gentleman is 24."

STATISTICS OF THE JESUITS.—From a book lately published in Austria, it appears that there are at present 7231 Jesuits. Of these there are 349 in Austria, 263 in England, 542 in Belgium, 2203 in France, 156 in Galicia, 561 in Germany, 126 in Zealand, 742 in Spain, 246 in Maryland, U. S., 19 in Mexico, 403 in Missouri, 206 in the kingdom of Naples, 201 in Holland, 277 in the province of Turin, and 226 in that of Venice. There is not one in Russia.

Fruit Trees and Seeds.

Balmoral nursery Seed and Produce Depot, Fort street, adjoining D. Lindsay's Crockery Store.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BALMORAL NURSERY, Salt Spring Island, have established a Depot in the above street, and have now on hand a choice assortment of Fruit Trees, &c., consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Also, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, and Strawberries, all of the best varieties in cultivation. Also, Field and Garden Seeds in every variety and of this year's growth. For the benefit of Farmers wishing to dispose of their produce, the proprietors are ready to receive consignments, which will be sold on a small commission. Consignments of Fruit received by every steamer from Lewelling & Co's orchard. The above Depot will be under the superintendence of J. Beggs, to whom all orders may be sent. Cash orders from British Columbia, for Trees, Seeds, Seed Grain, or other produce, will receive prompt attention. Nelson or Barnard's Express will receive and forward orders. de13 mdw

ROYAL MAIL Steam Packet Company's Agency, For British Columbia & Vancouver Island.

OFFICE, MACDONALD & CO., BANKERS, Yates Street.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS and passengers is particularly directed to the superior facilities the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Line affords for the speedy conveyance of Treasure, Goods and Passengers to and from England to British Columbia and Vancouver Island, in connection with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Vessels and the Panama Railroad. The superiority of the accommodation and entertainment on board the Royal Mail Steamers, together with the time occupied on the passage between England and Aspinwall, direct, being so much shorter than by any other route, and the moderate rate of passage money, render this Company's steamers the CHEAPEST AND MOST EXPEDITIOUS MEANS OF TRANSIT for passengers or for the forwarding of Goods and Treasure from Aspinwall to Europe. Under an arrangement with the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., Specie and Bullion can be conveyed to London and Havre in France. Further information on the subject of Freight and Passage Money will be furnished by the under signed. ALEX. D. MACDONALD, Agent. de17-1m

MACDONALD & CO., Yates street, Victoria, V. I. **SELL EXCHANGE** drawn at sight or on time on Coutts & Co., London. Bank of State of New York, New York **DRAFTS** on San Francisco, California. Portland, Oregon. **GOLD DUST** and Bullion purchased at the high est rates. **ADVANCES MADE** on gold dust left for assay at Government Assay Office, New Westminister; or if sent for assay or coinage to United States Mint, San Francisco. Collections made on reasonable terms, and a General Banking Business Transacted. Victoria, V. I., Jan 17, 1862. no20-2m

Bilious Affections, LIVER COMPLAINTS, SICK HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA, &c. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, A Mild, Prompt, and Effective Remedy.

There is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are so required; and much sickness and suffering might be prevented were they more generally used. No person can feel well while a cœtic habit of body prevails, besides, it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might be avoided by timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic medicines. Convicted of the correctness of these views, **JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS** are recommended with the greatest confidence, experience having demonstrated them to be far superior to any other in use, being more mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their operation. While using them no particular care is required, and patients may eat and drink as usual. Age will not impair them, as they act on the system, and do not always reach the stomach. In small doses they are alterative and gently laxative, but in large doses are actively cathartic, cleansing the whole alimentary canal from all impurities, and curing the most obstinate cases of DYSPEPSIA. These Pills are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and producing healthy action in those important organs. In cases of long standing, a cure will be more speedily effected by using, in conjunction with the Pills, the Jayne's Alterative or Tonic Vermifuge, according to directions.

Liver Complaint, Gout, Jaundice, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Fevers, Nervousness, Diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Piles, Female Diseases, and all the various ailments which are the result of impure blood, are eminently successful. All that is asked for them is a fair trial. The SANATIVE PILLS and all of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicine, sold by GUTHRIE'S, MOORE and LANGLEY BROS., Victoria, from whom may also be obtained "Jayne's Medical Almanac and Guide to Health," containing, besides a valuable catalogue of diseases, together with the symptoms by which they may be known, and the proper remedies for their cure. no10 1m

Victoria & Esquimalt Railway Co., Limited.

Capital £50,000, in 1000 Shares of £50 each.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE OBJECT OF THIS COMPANY is to establish Railway communication between Victoria and Esquimalt, and thereby to provide for passengers and goods a more speedy and easy mode of transit than that which now exists.

This end, attaining the delay and expense now necessarily attending vessels of large tonnage, bound for Victoria, but compelled to discharge their cargoes at Esquimalt, will at once be obviated. Esquimalt, naturally the commercial port of the City of Victoria, would occupy, in nearly every respect, the same position which Sandridge does to Melbourne, or Greenock to Glasgow.

Its marked adaptability as the present terminus for Ocean Steamships (several of which connect monthly with San Francisco); the certainty of its being the future terminus of the line of Steamers between this port and Panama; its commanding importance as the principal Naval Station on the Pacific, when taken in connection with its deep and capacious harbor, easy of access at all times, and admirably sheltered, cannot fail to give additional impetus to that commerce which is now so rapidly extending.

The Railway will be built in an inexpensive manner, a due regard, however, being paid to durability and convenience. The line of Road being nearly level throughout, and presenting no engineering difficulties of any moment, it may safely be predicted that in less than eighteen months from the time when ground is first broken, the line will be open for traffic. The Reports of the Engineer and Surveyor leave no doubt that the capital proposed to be subscribed will fully cover the cost of construction, purchase of Locomotives, Rolling stock, etc., and leave besides a considerable surplus for working and other expenses.

The Directors calling to mind the past traffic between Victoria and Esquimalt, and confident of that which is sure to follow (so soon as the fact of the richness of our gold fields becomes more widely known), do not hesitate to assert that the returns from an investment in capital in an undertaking of this nature, cannot but prove highly remunerative.

Forms of application for Shares may be obtained at the temporary offices of the Company, at the office of Mr. J. J. Cochrane, Government Street. Applications for shares must be made on or before the 10th day of December next.

CHAS. G. WYLLIE, Secretary, (pro. tem.) de26 1t

JOHN J. COCHRANE, LAND AGENT, GOVERNMENT STREET, NEXT COLONIST OFFICE.

Town Lots and Farming Land bought, sold and leased. de21 1m

FOR SALE. 25 KEGS BLASTING POWDER FOR sale by EDGAR MARVIN de25

The Colonial LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR, THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF ELGIN AND FALCONER, Governor General of India. EDINBURGH, 5 GEORGE STREET. (Head Office.)

Board of Directors. CHARLES FRANKSON, Esq., C. A. JAMES ROBERTSON, Esq., W. S. GEORGE ROSS, Esq., Advocate. ANDREW WOOD, Esq., M. D. ARCHIBALD HORNE, Esq., C. A. GEORGE PATTON, Esq., Advocate. H. MAXWELL INGLIS, Esq., W. S. W. M. JAMES DUNCAN, Esq., Manager of the national Bank of Scotland. W. S. S. WALKER, Esq., of Bowland. T. MENZIES, Esq., Merchant, Leith. JAS. DUNCAN, Esq., Merchant, Leith. HENRY DAVIDSON, Esq., Merchant. ACTUARY.—WILL. THOS. THOMPSON. SECRETARY.—D. CLUNIE GREGOR.

London, 81 Lombard street, and 10 St. James' street, S. W.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. STEPHEN VALCOTT, Esq., 17 Lansdowne Crescent, Kensington, London. GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING, Esq., 1 A St. Helens Place, E. C., Director of the London Stock Company. P. P. BLYTH, Esq., 53 Wimpole street, Cavendish Square, Director of the London and County Bank. J. FLEMING, Esq., of Messrs. Robinson & Fleming, of Austin Friars, Director of the London and County Bank. COLONEL JAMES HOLLAND, late Quartermaster-General, Bombay, 44 Westbourne Park, W. J. R. THOMSON, Esq., of J. R. Thomson & Co., St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill. RESIDENT SECRETARY.—SAMUEL R. FRIGGSON.

The Directors of the Colonial Life Assurance Company, beg to intimate that they have appointed Mr. John James Cochrane Agent for the Company at Victoria, Vancouver Island, with power to receive proposals for Assurance on the lives of persons resident in Vancouver Island and British Columbia. A Local Board of Directors has also been appointed, with power to pass proposals without reference to Head Office.

The Company have established Branch Offices and Agencies in all the British Colonies, where premiums may be received and claims paid. Every information regarding the rates of premium for residence in the various parts of the world, and generally as to the company's terms of Assurance may be obtained on application to the Company's Agents.

By order of the Board of Directors D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Secretary.

LOCAL BOARD, VICTORIA. THOMAS HARRIS, Esq., Mayor of Victoria. KENNETH MCKENZIE, Esq., Cricketer. JAMES YATES, Esq., of Craig Lea Farm. ROBERT BURNABY, Esq., M. P. G. M. SFRATY, Esq., Merchant. de26

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING Holloway's Pills.

Headaches, Bile, Loss of Appetite, and Lowness of Spirits.

These Pills require no interruption of business or pleasure; they act mildly on the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and promote a healthy action of the liver, whereby the impure blood, cleanses the skin, braces the nerves, and invigorates the whole system. They effect a truly wonderful change in debilitated constitutions, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove bile, greenness, dropsy, aches, and palpitation of the heart.

Weakness and Debility. In cases of debility, languor, and nervousness generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid cause of disease; re-establish the digestion; regulate all the secretions; brace the nervous system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back the frame to its pristine health and vigor. They increase the appetite, while they secure perfect digestion to all ordinary food, and release the invalid from restraint in diet.

A Word to Females. There are two periods, especially in Woman's life, which require for safe passage, judgment and attention. Irregularity is apt at those critical times to take place, and there is a tendency of blood to the face. These Pills, safe in action, and effective in result, should be taken at certain periods, and the issue will be marvellous both to the young and the middle aged. They prevent nervousness, hysteria, and all the host of similar serious disorders, by expelling all impurities from the system, therefore none should ever be without them.

Coughs, Colds, and Asthmas. No medicine will cure colds so quickly as these Pills, when of long duration or settled on the chest; or even though it has assumed the first stage of asthma, they may be relied on to effect a cure. A failing cure, particularly if the Ointment be well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning. It catches the eye of any asthmatic person so bad as even not able to breathe every week, it will cure these two preparations for only a week, and the result will be marvellous.

Blood to the Head—Diseases of the Heart. More persons die suddenly from diseases of the heart than the unlearned suppose: in such complaints, the bowels should always be kept well open, and where there is a tendency of blood to the head. These celebrated Pills purify the blood in an extraordinary manner, and should be taken in copious doses when such symptoms occur, taking care not to overload the stomach; by this means all danger is quickly averted.

Children's Complaints. It is not generally known, but such is the fact, that children require medicine oftener than their parents. Three-fourths of the children die before they attain the age of eight years. Let mothers, then, be wise, and give to their children small doses of these invaluable Pills once or twice every week. It is such quantity as may act gently upon the system twice in the twenty-four hours. For infants, a Pill may be crushed and given as a powder in a little water. The gross humors that are constantly floating about in the blood of children, the forerunners of so many complaints, will thus be expelled, and the lives of thousands saved and preserved to their parents.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation	Sore Throat
Asthma	Disentery	Jaundice	Stone and Gravel
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaints	Secondary Symp-toms
Bleeding from the Skin	Fever of all kinds	Lumbago	Tic-Douloureux
Bowel Complaints	Furuncles	Paralysis	Uterine Disorders
Cold in the Head	Gout	Rheumatism	Verrucae
Colic	Head-ache	Retention of Urine	Warts
Constipation	Indigestion	Scurvy, or King's Evil	Weakness, from whatever cause
Consumption	Worms of all kinds		
Debility			

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. n14

STEWART, MELDRUM & CO., Commission Merchants, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

REFER TO The Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, V. I. Messrs. Falkner, Bell & Co., San Francisco. Duncan Jns. Kay, Esq., Messrs. J. Finlay & Co., London. W. L. Mackean, Esq., Chairman Bank of British Columbia, London. Alexander J. Stewart, Esq., W. S., Edinburgh. de10 1t

No. 7 Wharfsl. bet Yates and Johnson.
de12 lm

Shingles and Stovewood,
CONSTANTLY FOR SALE AT EVANS
Bros. & Co's, corner of Douglas and Johnson
streets. Delivered in any part of the town, free of
charge. de20 lm

Maps of all the different Districts on the Island may be seen at his office. Parties desirous of purchasing Homesteads, or making investments, will find on my Bulletin Board Town Lots on nearly every street; Farming or Gardening Land in every District; some of which afford a rare chance for investment.

Conveyances, leases, &c., drawn up at reasonable rates.

dec23 -11

Bricks for Sale.
600,000 BRICK, OF THE BEST
 quality, for sale at the Brick Field,
 Sannich Road, half-a-mile from the City.
 Apply at the Brick Field to
 de3 2m* **ARTHUR PORTER.**

"	45	18	J. Randal and J. Sage.....	31 10
"	3	13	E. Gough and J. Biggs.....	5 5
"	4	13	E. Gough.....	50 10
Shawnigan.	9	12	G. St. George.....	49

J. DESPARD PEMBERTON.

jā5 td

Above Company are requested to send in their names as early as possible to the Office of MACDONALD & CO, Bankers, Yates street, or to A. R. GREEN & CO, corner of Fort and Langley streets, where persons wishing to subscribe can sign the Memorandum of Association.

A. R. GREEN, Secretary pro tem.
de23

Victorie, Sept. 19th, 1862.

Coke for Sale at \$1 per barrel,
at the Works of the Victoria Gas Company
limited.
By order of the Board of Directors.
C. N. R. THOMSON,
ja 6 11 Secretary.

At the shortest notice and in the most approved
styles.

THE BRITISH COLONIST. PRINTED
and Published by Amor DeCosmos, Govern-
ment street, near the Post Office. Victoria, V. I.
Monday morning, January 12, 1863

"	45	18	J. Randal and J. Sage.....	31 10
"	3	13	E. Gough and J. Biggs.....	5 5
"	4	13	E. Gough.....	50 10
Shawnigan.	9	12	G. St. George.....	49

J. DESPARD PEMBERTON.

j5 td